

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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No. 8653

庚七拾月拾年三經實

THURSDAY,

DECEMBER

四年

庚七十二十英港

1911
SIXTY EIGHT
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION

REGENT'S AbdICATION.

(Our Own Correspondent)

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

There is general rejoicing among the revolutionaries on account of the Prince Regent's abdication. They are now awaiting Yuan Shih-kai's next move.

Mr. E. S. Little is endeavouring to arrange a conference at Shanghai and Yuan Shih-kai promises to send delegates if their safety is guaranteed. The revolutionaries offer the same facilities as at Wuching, where the armistice has been prolonged.

PEKING THREATENED.

The revolutionaries declare that their army is preparing to march upon Peking.

A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The provisional delegates at Shanghai will form a National Assembly, which will later be transferred to Nanking.

DRASTIC LEGISLATION.

The local Council has prohibited the manufacture of sunshui and has reduced the price of rice.

LEGATION GUARDS.

[Service to the Telegraph.]

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Reuter's Peking correspondent states that reinforcements of legation guards are arriving daily.

The foreign troops now in Peking exceed 2,600.—Reuter.

THE NEW REGIME.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Reuter's Peking correspondent states that Prince Chun has now resigned the Regency, which lapses.

The ex-Grand Councillor Hsu Shi-chang and Shih-jen have been appointed guardians of the Emperor.

The administration remains in the hands of the Premier while the Empress Dowager and the Emperor hold audiences and carry out ceremonial functions.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE

A GOVERNMENT PROMISE.

[Service to the Telegraph.]

Durban, Dec. 6.

Mr. O'Brien in the House of Commons asked in order to allay anxiety in Ireland, owing to the recent Ministerial announcement, whether the Cabinet would undertake to pass the Home Rule bill through the House of Commons in three consecutive sessions before the dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Asquith said that he trusted that the Bill would have a much smoother course than Mr. O'Brien anticipated, but, if necessary the Government

by keeping itself strong.—(Reuter.)

GENERAL CABLES

[Service to the Telegraph.]

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The French Minister for War censured and will take action against Generals Scilla and Olivot, commanding in China, for applying certain funds to out-door purposes, including improvements to headquarters at Tientsin.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

It is considered certain that the House of Lords will reject the Naval Prize Bill, which involves the Declaration of London.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Reuter's Peking correspondent says that, owing to the fire, Lord Hardinge has decided to hold the reception of the ruling chiefs under the arches in Shah Jahan's court of public audience, resulting in a great addition to the dignity and picturesqueness of the initial ceremony at the

CANADA'S NAVY.

[Service to the Telegraph.]

Durban, Dec. 6.

The Canadian Minister for Marine will leave for England after Christmas to consult with the Admiralty in regard to Canada's new naval policy.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Via Durban, Dec. 6, 9.20 a.m.

Herr Bethmann Hollweg said that until Mr. Lloyd George's speech Germany would willingly have given any explanations regarding its Moroccan policy if they had been asked for, but the remarks of the British Government were not interpreted as a question. While he sincerely desired that the relations should be amicable, this could only be attained through Britain's recognition of Germany's position in the world and her legitimate aspirations with other nations. She must reckon with the forward development of Germany, which would continue to work in the peaceful spirit of the last forty years,

but, if necessary the Government

by keeping itself strong.—(Reuter.)

A SEVERE CRISIS.

Speaking at Plymouth, Sir Edward Grey said that Persia was in

the throes of a severe crisis, and was occupying the attention of the Government, whose views would be fully explained next week. A settlement of Franco-German differences in Morocco should have a beneficial influence on Anglo-German relations in Morocco. The depression was passing, and the barometer should rise. He paid a tribute to the attitude of the Conservatives in excluding foreign affairs from party politics. A foreign secretary, he said, was bound to be hampered in maintaining the

interests of the country abroad if he was subjected to constant attacks at home.—(Reuter.)

THEIR MAJESTIES' TOUR.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Via Bombay, Dec. 6, 2.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Delhi says that, owing to the fire, Lord Hardinge has decided to hold the reception of the ruling chiefs under the arches in Shah Jahan's court of public audience, resulting in a great addition to the dignity and picturesqueness of the initial ceremony at the

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Via Bombay, Dec. 6, 7.45 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that Italians report a general advance yesterday, during which they captured the enemy's main position at Ainara, eight guns, a quantity of ammunition, all provisions and camp equipment. The enemy were in full retreat to the south-westward. The Italian casualties do not exceed one hundred, while several hundred Turks were killed and many wounded. A despatch declares that the

enemy ends the period of warfare

proper, and henceforth there will only be guerrilla operations. Tripoli and the oasis are freed, and the Turks are definitely cut off from the roving bases.

NIGHT ATTACKS.

The Turks made a night attack on

the fort at Beighazi on the 3rd inst., surprising the garrison. A number of Arabs who were crowded in the gateway were instantly killed, and the enemy was repulsed with

heavy loss. The Italians had three

killed and five wounded. A fresh

night attack made on the 4th was

easily repulsed.—(Reuter.)

TURKS RETREATING.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Reuter's Rome correspondent states that following Mond-

victory the Italians, after an ac-

tive reconnaissance cleared

the Arabs in the neighbourhood

of Ainara and engaged 3,000

Turks and Arabs some five miles

from Ainara. The artillery com-

ing up the Turks fled leaving

much ammunition, grain and

other stores.—Reuter.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Via Bombay, Dec. 6, 7.45 a.m.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Post-

master-General, announced that from

the 15th of the present month the

new deferred Press rates, which are

half the present rates, will be avail-

TELEGRAMS.

PERSIA.

EXCHANGED OF ULTIMATUMS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Via Bombay, Dec. 6, 2.15 p.m.

The "Morning Post's" correspon-

dent at Teheran states that Persia

on Monday presented an ultimatum

to Russia demanding that the troops

shall not proceed beyond Kasvif, and

that further reinforcements be coun-

demanded. Unless the terms were

accepted to within thirty hours, Persia

would take the offensive.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Via Bombay, Dec. 6, 7.45 a.m.

A merchant Captain named Heinrich Crosse has been charged at

Portsmouth with espionage. The

Public Prosecutor said that he en-

deavoured to obtain, from a tele-

phone operator on H.M.S. Vernon,

information as to the exact quantity

and nature of labour.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said

that the Bill was a class measure,

and such measures would be more

numerous in the future. At pre-

sent the choice lay between no

legislation or legislation only

partially satisfactory.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that

the Opposition was in an awk-

ward position. If they said "No"

it implied that they opposed the

principle of the Bill; if they said

"Yes" it implied that they

approved of the Bill as it stood.

TELEGRAMS.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

[Service to the Telegraph.]

Bombay, Dec. 7.

The Insurance Bill has been

read a third time by 324 votes to

21.

The minority was mostly com-

posed of Labourites.

Some Unionists voted for the

Bill while others walked out of

the House.—Reuter.

THE OPPOSITION AMEND-

MENT.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Mr. Forster, when he moved his

amendment on the Insurance Bill

emphasised that he did not intend

it to be a wrecking motion.

It was a demand that the Govern-

ment could accept without loss of

prestige and with benefit to the

measure.

Mr. Lloyd George described

the amendment as a shifty method of moving the destruction

of the Bill. The regulations

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Banks.**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$18,000,000.
RESERVE FUND Starting £1,000,000 at 3% 15,750,000
GOLD 15,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS \$18,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman;
K. Shellis, Esq., Deputy Chairman;
F. H. Armstrong, Esq.; G. S. Gibbey, Esq.;
W. L. Patenden, Esq.; F. List, Esq.;
Andrew Forbes, Esq.; Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross;
G. Friesland, Esq.; H. A. New, Esq.;
G. R. Laurent, Esq.
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Hongkong—N. J. STABE,
MANAGER: Shanghai—H. E. H. HUNTER,
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED,
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED,
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
of Accruals on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 6 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 8 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rule may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 2½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balance of \$100 or more to the Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the Rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2½ per cent.

W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

Established 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Yen 18,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 17,150,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Antung-Haien Newchwang
Bombay New York
Chiangchou Osaka
Dairen (Dally) Pekin
Fengtung (Mukden) Iyoyin (Port Ar-
Hankow their)
Honolulu San Francisco
Kobe Shanghai
Liao-Yang Tieling
London Tientsin
Lyons Tokyo
Nagasaki

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS.

Deposits received for fixed periods at
rates to be obtained on application.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th Sept., 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND..... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LTD.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK,

LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every

description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following

rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3½ per cent.

For 3 months 3 per cent.

GEO. HODGKIN,
Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 31st Feb., 1911. [16]

Banks**DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK**

CAPITAL FULLY
PAID-UP..... Sh. Taels 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Canton
Hamburg Hankow Kobe
Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tsingtao Yokohama

LONDON BANKERS:
MURRAY, N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.

DIREKTION DER DEUTSCHE GESELL-
SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid Up 562,000
Reserve Fund 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

10, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay Gallo
Calcutta Singapore
Howrah Penang
Adras Kota Bharu, Kelantan
Kanchi Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Rangoon Hongkong
Colombo Shanghai

AGENTS IN JAPAN:

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS:

Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Stocks and Shares bought and sold on
account of Constituents. Letters of
Credit granted on Agents and Corre-
spondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 2 per cent. per annum on
Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits
under:

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.

6 " 3½ "

12 " 4 "

F. C. MACDONALD,
1260] Acting Manager.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSUR-
ANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

C. R. BURILLI, Esq., Chairman.

A. J. HUGHES, M.A., Managing Director.

A. J. NEIL, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered under
Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance
Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force £5,571,65.00

Assets to read. 9,875,000.00

Income for Year 3,864,075.00

Insurance Fund 9,350,000.00

LEVERETT KNOX, Esq.—District Manager.

B. W. TAPI, Esq.—District Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.

Alexander Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

Advisory Board, Hongkong; Sir Paul Chater, Kt.

C.M.G., T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Laurent, Esq.

Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1911. [19]

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FURNISHING

DEPARTMENT

Upholstery

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

RE-COVERING

and REPAIRS.

LARGE STOCKS OF

Tapestries,

Velvets,

Leathers; and

Leathercloths.

REASONABLE PRICES.

PHONE 346.

William Powell,
Limited.

Hongkong, 20th Oct., 1911. [1048]

E. C. WILKS, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for

construction, Valuer, and Auctioneer for

the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or

Launches.

ALFRED BURLEIGH, 2nd Floor,

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1049]

Intimations**WARM YOUR HOME**

this coming winter with one of our

**NEW "PEFECTION" BLUE
FLAME OIL HEATERS.**

ELEGANT,

ODORLESS and

ECONOMICAL.

Prices from \$5.50.

Samples on view at our Offices.

**STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW
YORK,**
Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1911. [1452]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS,

CONFECTIERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [1049]

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE"

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

O. B.

Can be obtained everywhere in the FAR EAST.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.

BREWERS AND JOE MANUFACTURERS.

THE LEEDS FORGE CO., LTD., LEE DS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

of every description.

Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of

PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL

STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in

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THE AIKOO DICKY & CO. LTD.,

OF HONGKONG LTD.

Agents.</

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SHERRY.

We can confidently recommend the following as Xeres Wines of the Highest Class, Specially Selected, and Shipped direct.

In Quality and Price they are unequalled.

Per dozen. Per bottles

A. Light Dry	... \$16.80	\$1.45
B. Vino De Pasto	... 17.80	1.45
C. C. Oloroso	... 22.80	1.90
D. Superior Pale Dry	... 24.80	2.05
E. Finest Pale Dry Nutty	... 29.80	2.55

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1911.

DAY BY DAY

An ounce of loyalty is worth a ton of cleverness.

For publishing the news of the fall of Manchuria the office of the "Sun Pao" at Shanghai was attacked by a mob on the 1st inst. and dismantled.

Typhoon Warning.

The following Telegram was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. today:—Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Southern Taiwan moving W.N.W.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant Mr. N. G. Nolan, chief interpreter, Supreme Court, twelve months' leave of absence from April 3, 1912. Mr. Wong Kwang Tin, second interpreter, will act as chief interpreter during his absence.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of H. Price & Co. Ltd. is to be held on Dec. 14 for the purpose of considering certain resolutions, one of which has for its object the change of the title of the company to "Ganjo, Price & Co. Ltd."

The P. & O.s.s. Himalaya, with the English Mail on board, which was scheduled to arrive at Green Island at 8 this morning, arrived here at about 2.30 p.m. yesterday (6th), thus arriving fully 17½ hours before her time. This constitutes a record which has not been broken during the past decade, as a consequence of which the Post Office officials had their hands full all yesterday afternoon.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

BIRTH

On December 7, 1911, at Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. George L. Willoughby, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1911.

PENALISED POVERTY.

Now that the House of Commons has passed the Insurance Bill it is sincerely to be hoped that the House of Lords will summon enough courage to reject it. For weeks it has been made more and more ridiculous, and if the Lords attack it solidly and whole-heartedly they may do a useful service to the British public. The Bill is damned in the eyes of every thinking man because it fails utterly in its first purpose. It proposes to ensure the poor against poverty and sickness, and it manages to provide only for those who have provided already for themselves. "If the Societies are used," says Mr. Lloyd George, "they must be allowed the right to choose their own members." That is to say that, setting aside the Post Office contributors and the special tuberculosis subjects, those who are too poor to join a friendly society are left outside the scope of the operations of the measure. A Bill so limited in operation can never be a scheme of "National" insurance. It does very little that is not already done by the friendly societies. It does nothing for the really poor and needy—except to penalise them for being poor. We do not often subscribe to the opinions of a Socialist, but we readily adopt and heartily endorse Mr. Lansbury's fierce indictment of it as "a fraud upon the poor." Mr. Lloyd George says that amendments to secure its benefits for the really poor would "wreck the Bill." The sooner the better, since that is the case. No sane man can understand why a Bill should be passed which gives benefits only to those who possess them at present.

But the Bill is grossly unfair to the poorer classes beyond the mere shutting of them out from the benefits extended to the more fortunate class of worker. Those unable to secure admission to a friendly society have still to pay the same proportion of contributions (so have their employers) as though they were enjoying full society benefits. All they actually may draw is the full amount of their contributions, with the State additions, so long as it lasts. In the case of death, they receive nothing. A man, therefore, may very well pay, by compulsion, his contributions for a dozen years without drawing a penny, and die then, leaving wife and children not only unprovided-for, but actually robbed of those accumulated coppers which would at least have paid funeral expenses. That is what the Bill amounts to. It creates a privileged class of worker and is actually and notably harmful to the toiling millions of poverty-driven whom such a measure should help and whom this measure, when its merits were first trumpeted, was understood to help. It is, in very truth, "a fraud upon the people;" it is iniquitously unfair, and it can serve little of good purpose on one hand by establishing a privileged class of worker, while it can do incalculable mischief on the other by making poverty an offence punishable by deliberate exclusion from benefit. Long ago Mr. Lloyd spoke of his bill as a Christmas gift. We rather think the mass of the people now see in him not a smiling and benevolent Father Christmas but a political pickpocket masquerading as a smug and smiling philanthropist.

THE PANAMA EXPOSITION.

Commissioner in Hongkong.

Mr. M. H. de Young, Vice President and Commissioner of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, who has returned from Canton, is touring the East in connection with the Exposition that is to celebrate the opening of the Canal. According to Mr. de Young no other nation could have been more physically or financially fitted to complete this waterway, which will revolutionize the commerce of the world, than the United States. The French had attempted to carry out to its completion the gigantic task and had failed, leaving behind the bones of many engineers and mechanics and losing 300,000 francs.

There were two large obstacles to be overcome in the construction of the Canal. The first was the objectionable nature of the climate, and the second the Chagres River. Failure attended the French efforts by reason of the fact that they did not make their first step, the securing of sanitary conditions. This the Americans did and the zone is now far more healthful than was originally the case. The next difficulty, that of the river, was not such plain sailing and at one time it was declared impossible to divert its course. The Americans determined to transform the river into a huge lake and for that purpose erected the famous Gatun Dam; 700,700 feet long and 3300 feet wide at the base, decreasing to a width of 400 feet at the top. By this means a lake of 135 square miles was created, and by its aid ships will pass through a channel 24 miles long and 350 feet wide.

The canal is built on a different level, involving the necessity of constructing huge locks. To gain the first rise of eighty-five feet necessitates the use of three locks. After passing the Gatun at Pedro Miguel the vessels are lowered again in another lock thirty feet to a small lake and then the ships are lowered two steps more of twenty eight and a half feet to a canal five hundred feet wide whence they proceed on their way out to the Pacific Ocean.

A vessel will take three hours to go up and down these steps consuming twelve hours in the passage through the canal. The latter part of 1913 will see the completion of this work. During 1914 the canal will be as it were turned up and will be opened to the world in January 1915. Congress has designated the city of San Francisco as the place to hold the great international exposition to celebrate this historical event.

It also has passed a bill to invite representatives from the navies of every nation in the world to assemble Hampton Roads in the Atlantic Ocean and this great fleet will proceed to the Panama Canal where it will be taken through the Canal, proceeding thence to San Francisco where the celebration will take place. California and the city of San Francisco have raised \$17,500,000 gold to construct the exposition. The Government of the United States is expected to appropriate a million and a half for its participation. And the forty-nine great American states will appropriate jointly over ten million more. It is expected that over \$50,000,000 gold will be spent at this great exposition.

Mariers are warned that the Johnston Flats, Langshan Crossing, have extended to the eastward and that the Upper Crossing buoy now lies ½ cables off the 3-fathom contour of that bank. Vessels should therefore pass to the eastward of the buoy. The buoy will be altered in colour from red and black horizontal stripes to black. The channel to the eastward of the buoy is ½ miles wide.

As evidence of how little backbone there is to the Revolutionary sentiment in this part of China says the "China Gazette," it may be mentioned that the greater part of the white flags in the Settlement have been removed, following on the heels of the disasters to the Revolutionary cause. Indeed one is inclined to feel that the revolution in China is to a certain extent comparable to an infectious disease, which having run its course, leaves the body usually in a slightly improved condition.

The case was continued this morning at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, which was commenced yesterday, and in which Olives sued his brothers to recover the sum of \$82,000 odd under an agreement which they all entered into to pay the debts of one brother Li Pak, and of the Yik Lung Bank.

Mr. Potter who appears for the defendants, continued his opening statement and subsequently called witness. The case was proceeding when we went to press.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, when there were present:

H.E. the Governor Sir Frederick John Dally Lugard K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

H. E. Major-General Anderson

Hon. Mr. G. Clementi (acting Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. W. Thompson (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. Chatman, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett.

Hon. Mr. E. R. Hollifield (acting Registrar General).

Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kit, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.

Mr. C. H. Crofton (Clark of Councils).

Finance

The following financial minutes were presented before the Council and referred to the Finance Committee:

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of one thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Buildings, Maintenance of Buildings.

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of nine thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars (\$9,445) in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments for the following items:

A.—Police, other charges:—Passages and bonuses in lieu of

passages, \$7,500; repairs to

Launches and boats, \$745; secret

service, \$700. B.—Fire Brigade,

other charges:—Coal, \$500. Total, \$9,445.

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, D.—Marine Surveyor's Office, other charges, Coal, Oil, etc., for steam launch.

THE ABSENT CATARACT.

An American, whose imagination had been fired by Southey's wonderful word-picture of the "Cataract of Lodore," journeyed across the Atlantic in order to see with his own eyes the tumultuous course of the waterfall.

On arriving at Liverpool he at once made tracks for Cumberland and armed with map and compass of a set out on his search full of enthusiasm.

It was a hot day at the end of a hot, dry summer, and as hour succeeded hour, and still no cataract rewarded his efforts, he flung himself down on the dry bed streamlet on the hill-side, weary and despairing.

Catching sight of a native of the country approaching he hailed him joyfully:

"Say, stranger, can you direct me to the 'Cataract of Lodore'?"

The man looked at him, and grinned.

"You're sitting on it," he replied.

BOXING.

In addition to bouts between P. O. Dunn and Stoker Arnold (twenty rounds); Seaman Steer and Gunner Burt (ten rounds); and Seaman Gunner and Private Webb (six rounds) at the next contest, Bill Lewis is putting on a featherweight competition for cups valued at \$150. Lewis wants six good featherweights, and those wishing to enter should let Lewis know before Saturday. Lewis is 35 years of age and unmarried.

NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Signs of the Times.

A European was walking along Queen's Road on Tuesday when a Chinese of the coolie class threw some dirt in his face. The coolie's courage evaporated after this demonstration of his independence and he fled with the enraged European in full pursuit. How the incident ended we are not aware. What the red rag is to the bull so is the dragon to the ultra-patriotic Chinese. At the main entrance to the Hongkong Hotel there is over the door-way a stained glass window. The design, which is a striking one and was carried out in Europe, includes a dragon. The reflection from the window evidently arrested the attention of the Chinese and they determined that the hateful symbol should go. A coolie armed with a spear was soon lurking in the vicinity of the entrance by one of the hotel staff and was promptly surrounded to depart. That window will have to be guarded carefully.

Nero's Fiddle.

At a time like this when China is in the throes of revolution and a desperate struggle for supremacy is proceeding between two great sections of the Chinese people, it might be expected that the Throne would exert its influence to restore order and bring peace to the distracted country. The habit of rendering blind obedience to the commands of the Throne has grown upon the Chinese through the centuries, and it is possible that had Edicts been issued early in the rebellion which demonstrated the fact that the Throne had a capable grip upon affairs things might not have come to such a serious pass. The Edicts which were issued, as has already been pointed out, were for the most part couched in such forms of abasement that they could only excite contempt. At last, however, the Throne has decided to show once and for all that it recognises that China is in a parlous state and that drastic measures are necessary to bring back happiness and security to the people. Accordingly, on Nov. 30, this momentous Edict was issued:—"Henceforth all Ministers of State are to ride on horseback within the precincts of the Imperial Palace." Let there be incredulity in regard to such a revolutionary move, the Edict is sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai. The most useful acquirement for the Throne would appear to be a sense of proportion.

The Labour Way.

It is sometimes difficult to know under which thimble labour leaders may be found. Most of them are prepared, as was remarked in this column recently, to favour the claims of almost any scallywag who has got into trouble and who shrieks out that he is the injured party. They do not stay to enquire as to the truth of the scoundrel's statements; they get up in Parliament and ask questions which produce replies that would wither a man whose outer cover was not of cast iron. If anything will ever teach labour men to be moderately careful; the case of the Macnamaras should do so. The funds for the defence of these rascals was found by the Labour Unions who are now sorry. They are so sorry that they are clamouring to have their protégés hanged as high as Haman. Of course they do not, and never did, care a rap about the Macnamaras. The labour leaders supported these scoundrels only because it seemed good business to do so. Cedit and Kydoy were to be gained. But the opposite proved to be the case; and now they go to the other extreme. One day innocent victim, the Macnamaras are too bad to live the next. The labour men put them in the morning and demand their heads on a charger in the evening. Yet they wonder why reasonable men disdain to recognise them as worth consideration when they touch public affairs.

OUTRAGE IN SHANGHAI.

Compradores Murdered.
The following from the "N.C. Daily News" of Dec. 2 is a full account of the outrage, in the Settlement at Shanghai, a telegraphic report of which was sent by our Shanghai correspondent:

An unusually daring outrage occurred in Shanghai yesterday, which created a marked sensation. The victim was a Chinese comprador of high standing in commercial circles in China, and from the fact that at the moment when he met his end, he had just arrived from Hankow, theories have evolved which give the tragedy a stranger character than would attach to any ordinary crime. The unfortunate man was shot from the back, and the assailant escaped, keeping at bay a crowd of pursuers at the point of his pistol. The many exits which Shanghai affords to a fugitive made it doubtful unless happy chance might lead to his capture, whether the motive for the crime will ever be elucidated fully, but at present it is considered in some quarters as not impossible that the murderer had to do with a phase of the revolutionary trouble in China. The murdered man was the comprador of the Hankow branch of Messrs. Siemsson & Co., by name Chao Chou-tang (or as it is spelt in the German romanization Tschau Sze-dong.)

The Fatal Shot.

Mr. Chao had travelled from Hankow by the Nanyang Maru, and with him on the same boat was Mr. F. Huebbe, Messrs. Siemsson's manager in Hankow. The Nanyang Maru arrived at Shanghai shortly after one o'clock, berthing at the Nippon Yusen Kaisha wharf, and about a quarter of a hour later Mr. Chao and Mr. Huebbe proceeded ashore. Mr. Chao went first, and when the tragedy occurred he was standing on the bridge leading from the pontoon to the shore. Here he awaited his luggage, and as he stood facing the steamer, the shot was fired. A few yards away, also looking in the direction of the steamer, was Mr. Huebbe. The assassin must have stood quite near to his victim, and then having seen him fall, bolted for his life. In the crowd which surrounded him only a man determined to stop at nothing could have made his escape, but such evidently was the murderer, for as he ran he turned half round, and shot at the pursuing crowd. His shot went wide of the mark, and the bullet entered the comprador's office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but happily without injuring any of the inmates.

In the meantime several of the by-standers rushed to the assistance of the wounded man, but at once it was seen that his injuries were of the gravest character. He was placed in a ricksha, and hurried to the house of Dr. K. Schultz, but scarcely had he reached the doctor's hands when he expired. The shot had entered the body on the left side some inches above the thigh, and there the bullet had lodged. In all probability it had penetrated to the region of the heart, so that death was a matter of only a few minutes. The police were telephoned for, and the body was removed to the mortuary.

Escape of the Murderer.

After firing the shot and slinking the crowd at the wharf, the murderer made his way up Minglong Road, still holding the revolver in his hand. Already police whistles were sounding the alarm, and at Waihungpoo Road he took bold measures with a member of the force stationed there. This was a Chinese constable, and as he made a rush for the fugitive, the latter again fired. The constable had just time to slip behind a corner as the trigger was pulled, and thus he escaped. He gave chase up Minglong Road, and once more the assassin fired, but without hitting. As he pursued his way, he turned half round every few steps, still threatening with the revolver, and thus maintained his distance. Alarmed at the police whistles, a foreigner, Mr. Baumann of the Vienna Bakery, at the corner of Broadway and Minglong Road, rushed out into the street to assist in the capture of the miscreant, who over he might be. He approached within a few feet of the man, but the latter aimed point blank at him and it was useless to attempt to stay his progress. The mur-

MR. BERNARD SHAW.

Favours Capital Punishment.

Mr. Bernard Shaw expressed his views on the subject of capital punishment at a meeting of the Society for its abolition held at the Hotel Metropole. He declared that he was not at all in sympathy with the abolition of capital punishment. In the case of a large number of murders the circumstances did not give rise to any strong presumption that the person would commit another murder.

Theories of the Crime.
Under those circumstances he thought they had better let that person go entirely at large. If they were to make any impression on the public the question to consider was what they were going to do with the real genuine criminal. It was a remarkable thing that the majority of murderers were by no means the victims of circumstances. Dr. Crippen was not, nor was he unlocated. Dr. Crippen committed a murder because he was a murderer. What they had to do with those people was to kill them. He did not see why they should not. He objected to hanging, for if they killed a man they should do it in a humane and apologetic way. The murderer whom they should never hesitate to kill was the man who was mad. Dr. Josiah Oldfield, who presided, said they could never cure disease by killing the patient. Mr. Justice Grantham, in a letter to the secretary, said he was convinced that if capital punishment was abolished in this country life would be less secure than it was now.

On sooner had the news of the tragedy been spread than the story was spread that his murderer had something to do with the supplying of arms to the Imperialists. There is little doubt that his assassin followed him from Hankow on the Nanyang Maru. While the theory that his assassin was a revolutionary and had taken his life in consequence of the comprador's having supplied the Imperialists with arms is popular, it must be taken with considerable caution. Messrs. Siemsson & Co. entirely disbelieve the report that he had been engaged in any such enterprise, the more so as for the greater part of the past six weeks he had been in Shanghai. Had he been engaged in it, it would have been entirely separate from the work he did for Messrs. Siemsson.

WUCHOW NOTES.

[Our Own Correspondent.]

Wuchow, Dec 1.
MOTOR BOATS ATTACKED. The motor boats, Teinum and Teinlick, which have been missing for some time turned up yesterday about six o'clock from Nanning. The men who brought the boats down hid a very anxious time of it during the whole of the trip. As they were passing just below Kwei-ping (100 miles up river from Wuchow) both vessels were fired upon during the night. One of the boat masters reports that the bullets came on board as thick as rain for a time and everyone took what shelter they could find. Two of the passengers were shot, one in the leg and the other in the stomach. On arrival at Wuchow the latter was taken to the hospital where the bullet was extracted but he died on the following morning.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

THE PROGRAMME

The programme for the Philharmonic concert, to be given in St. George's Hall, City Hall, tomorrow at 9.15 p.m., is an exceptionally pleasing one, and the evening promises to be most enjoyable. Part I consists of five items, and will be opened by the orchestra of eighty voices with E. German's Gigue. This will be followed by an unaccompanied chorus, Booth's Madrigal, "To Flowers," after which Mrs. R. C. Edwards and Mrs. W. E. Tibbs will give the duet, Wieniawski's Legend on the violin and piano. The serenade, "Love Wakes and Weeps" (Culcott) will be given by Mrs. J. W. Kew, Mrs. T. L. Perkins and Messrs. J. Peyton-Griffith, J. A. Young and E. C. Unnmett. Grieg's Molto Allegro and Presto (piano concerto A minor), by Mr. Deuman Fuller, with orchestra, will conclude the first portion of the programme. The second half will open with Offenbach's Barcarolle by the orchestra, and will be followed by the trio and chorus, "The Chough and Crow" (Bishop), by Mrs. A. B. Moulder, Miss Gordon and Mr. F. Austin; the song, "No More Austin; the song, "We'll Go A-Roving" (M. V. White), by Dr. A. R. Schlesfield; Bach's Andante (concerto for two violins and piano); by Mrs. R. C. Edwards, Madam von Welser and Mrs. Tibbs; and the ballad by G. K. Botman, "The Song of the Western Men," which will be given by chorus and or-

CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE. It is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the China Commercial Company Limited will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ewens & Harton in Alexandra Building Des Voeux Road Central Victoria Hongkong on Tuesday the 12th day of December 1911 at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolution, that is to say:

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that John Scott Harston of Alexandra Building Des Voeux Road Central Victoria Hongkong, Solicitor and Notary Public be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation at a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

DATED the 6th day of Dec, 1911.

By Order of the Board
J. GOURGEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th Dec, 1911.

Mr. Deuman Fuller
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th Dec, 1911.

S. J. CHINOHEN
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th Dec, 1911.

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA
AGENCIES ATKIEBOLAG,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th Dec, 1911.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12 Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG.

Tel. No. 135.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.



MESSRS. GARR'RAS' TOBACCO'S

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Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, December 7th 1911.

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COST OF INSTALLATION QUICKLY

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—

Hongkong, December 7th 1911.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

—

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

—

GOTHENBURG.

—

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

—

"IYO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, TUE-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th December, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th Dec, 1911.

—

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

—

THE STEAMSHIP

—

"CEYLON,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazard and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th of December, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 16th of December, 1911, or they will not be recognised.

No fine Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA

AGENCIES ATKIEBOLAG,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th Dec, 1911.

—

SOLE AGENTS.

—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

—

12 Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG.

—

Tel. No. 135.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

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FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

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One penny a pint!

CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIEN-TSIN LINE.

THE Steamship

"ONSANG,"

will sail on or about the 20th Dec, 1911.

Taking cargo for Tianjin, via Chin-Wang-Tao.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.

Queen's Buildings.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Until further notice Parcels for the undermentioned places in China will NOT be accepted for transmission through the post.—*Hupei-Szechuan, Kweichow and Hunan.*

MAIL EXPECTED.

SIBERIAN Mail, per s.s. Assayac, Friday, 8th inst.

MAIL CLOSING.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.—
Shanghai, s.s. Chinshua, 5 p.m.
Hoihow and Haiphong, s.s. Sung kiang, 9 a.m.
Cheribon, etc., s.s. Tjipanar, 11 a.m.
Kobo, s.s. Unkai 11, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, s.s. Hinialaya, 3 p.m.
Macao, s.s. Sui Tai, 15 p.m.
Singapore, s.s. Slav 11, 11 a.m.
Kobo and Yokohama, s.s. Iyo Maru, 10 a.m.
Moji, s.s. Aikoku Maru, 3 p.m.
Hoihow and Haiphong (taking mails for Cebu and Iloilo), s.s. Matilda, 8 a.m.
Niji, s.s. Shubutoro Maru, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.—
Shanghai, Japan and Seattle, s.s. Inaba Maru, 11 a.m.
Swatow, etc., s.s. Huiyang, 10 a.m.
Macao, s.s. Sui Tai, 1.10 p.m.
(S.M.) Shanghai and Victoria and Seattle, s.s. Inabu Maru, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9.—
Manila, etc., s.s. Rubi, 3 p.m.
Australia, s.s. Aldenham, 10 a.m.
Manila, etc., s.s. Yuensang, 1 p.m.
Batavia, etc., s.s. Tjihajup, 10 a.m.
Manila, Fremantle, etc., s.s. Al-
donham, 10 a.m.
Europe, s.s. Assaye, 11 a.m.
Manila, etc., s.s. Yuching, 1 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 11.—
Australian ports, s.s. Eastern, 11 a.m.
Manila, etc., s.s. Taming, 3 p.m.
Swatow, etc., s.s. Haitan, 10 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta,
s.s. Ischia, 1 p.m.
Manila, etc., s.s. Rubi, 3 p.m.
Australia, s.s. Eastern, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.—
Shanghai and Tacoma, s.s. Mexico Maru, 10 a.m.
Singapore, Bombay, etc., s.s. India, 1 p.m.
Manila, etc., s.s. Kueichow, 3 p.m.
Manila, etc., s.s. Taming, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.—
Japan and South America, s.s. Hongkong Maru, 10 a.m.
Europe, s.s. Roan, 11 a.m.
Europe, s.s. Roan, 11 a.m.
Moji and Mexico, s.s. Largo Law, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.—
Shanghai, s.s. Chenan, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.—
Swatow, etc., s.s. Hatchin, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.—
Shanghai and Frisco, s.s. Mongolia, noon.
(S.M.) Shanghai, s.s. Anhui, 6 p.m.
Manila, s.s. Loongsang, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and San Francisco, s.s. Mongolia, noon.
(S.M.) Shanghai, s.s. Linan, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.—
Europe, s.s. Armand Bohic, noon.
Sandakan, s.s. Mausang, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.—
Sandakan, s.s. Mansang, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 30.—
Manila and Australian ports, s.s. Prinz Sigismund, 9 a.m.

VESSELS LOADING.

NOR EUROPE

Andalucia, H.A.L., 17th Dec.
Sithonia, H.A.L., 16th Dec.
Slavonia, H.A.L., 7th Dec.
Sardinia, H.A.L., 20th Dec.
Miyazaki, Japan, N.Y.E., 20th Dec.
Liberia, H.A.L., 20th Jan.
Savaria, H.A.L., 17th Feb.

Dortmund, H.A.L., 6th Jan.
Brasilia, H.A.L., 3rd Jan.
Sicilia, H.A.L., 8th Feb.
Bolivia, Aust. Lloyd, 19th March.
E. F. Ferdinand, Aust. Lloyd, 26th Dec.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.—
Afgan, A. and O., 9th Dec.

FOR VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS.—
Monteagle, C.P.R., 30th Dec.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI.—
Tambu Maru, N.Y.K., 2nd Jan.
Kamakura Maru, 30th Dec.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN PORTS.—
Mongolia, P.M.S.S. Co., 18th Dec.

FOR NAGASAKI, Etc.—
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., Quick Despatch.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.—
Yawata Maru, N.Y.K., 21st Dec.
Aldenham, E. and A., 9th Dec.
Eastern, E. and A., 11th Dec.

FOR MEXICAN PORTS.—
Hongkong Maru, T.K.K., 13th Dec.

FOR SHANGHAI, Etc.—
Tjilatjap, J.C.J.L., Quick Despatch.

FOR CHINHUA, R. and S., 7th Dec.

FOR Ceylon, O. W. and Co., about 7th Dec.

FOR MANILA, Etc.—
Yunesang, J. M. and Co., 9th Dec.

Rubi, S. T. and Co., 11th Dec.
Loongsang, J. M. and Co., 16th Dec.

Taming, B. and S., 12th Dec.
Kuchishow, B. and S., 12th Dec.

FOR MANILA, Etc.—
Kumang, J. M. and Co., 12th Dec.

G. Apcar, D. and Co., 18th Dec.
Lightning, D. and Co., 27th Dec.

Kutang, D. and Co., 6th Jan.
Laisang, D. and Co., 6th Jan.

A. Apcar, D. and Co., 12th Jan.

FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, Etc.—
Tjilatjap, J.C.J.L., quick despatch.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—
Tsu, N.Y.K., 7th Dec.

Kumano Maru, N. Y. K., 26th Dec.

Yatating, J. M. and Co., 24th Dec.

Persia, Aust. Lloyd, 19th Dec.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.—
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., 12th Dec.

FOR SANDAKAN.—
Mausang, J. M. and Co., 22nd Dec.

FOR TIENTSIN, via CHINWANG-TAO.—
Onsang, D. and Co., 20th Dec.

FOR AMOY, RANGOON, Etc.—
Glenogle, Seang Lin, 7th Dec.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND SHANGHAI.—
Soshu Maru, O.S.K., 13th Dec.

FOR HAIPHONG.—
Sungkhang, B. and S., 7th Dec.

ARRIVALS.

December 6.

Glenogle, British s.s., Graves, 2,390 tons, General, Rangoon Nov. 23, Singapore Nov. 30.—Chinese.

Haiyang, British s.s., Evans, 1,352 tons, General, Foochow Dec. 3, Swatow Dec. 5.—D. and Co.

Taki Maru, Japanese s.s., Matsuhime, 2,120 tons, Coal, Miike Nov. 30.—A. and Co.

Aikoku Maru, Japanese s.s., Kaki-hara, 2,461 tons, Coal, Miike Nov. 30.—M.B.K.

Tjilatjap, Dutch s.s., Kres, 2,470 tons, Coal and General, Yokohama on Saturday, Dec. 2, and is due here on about Dec. 8.

The s.s. Kioto passed the Suez Canal on Dec. 1, and is due here on about Dec. 20.

The s.s. Glenlogan passed the Suez Canal on Nov. 28, and is due here on about Dec. 28.

The s.s. Dortmund left Singapore on Dec. 3, and may be expected here on or about Dec. 11.

The s.s. Phuyen left Saigon on Dec. 4 for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about Dec. 8.

The s.s. Rubi left Manila on Monday, the 4th inst., and is due here on or about Dec. 7, at daylight.

The s.s. Peter Berg left Vladivostok via Moji for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about Dec. 18.

DEPARTED.

December 6.

Cheshun Maru; for Swatow, Slavonia, for Singapore.

Matihi, for Hoihow.

Evanidale, for Calcutta.

Hoihow, for Swatow.

Chipping, for Canton.

Iyo Maru for Kobe.

Anping, for Canton.

Nampang, for Singapore.

Tjikini, for Batavia.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

[MINUTE'S TELEGRAMS.]

London, November 28.

Arrival from China: Tranquobat.

The following have passed the Canal: Glenlogan, Hirano Maru, St.

Patrick, Atreus, and Lovat.

London, December 1, 1911.

Arrivals from China: Prinz Etzel

Friedrich, Suevia and Rheins.

The following have passed the Canal: Bolgravia, Dardanus, Ernest

Simons, Kangava Maru, Nyana,

Siam, Sillesia, Sunatra and Nyato.

London, December 5.

Arrivals from China: Ernest

Simons, Menno, First Bilton and

Sunda.

The following have passed the Canal: Astyanax, Bonlawrie, Bulow,

Catton, Inverclyde, Pak Ling,

Fathau and Annan.

GERMAN MAIL.

The s.s. Prinz Ludwig, carrying

the German mails with dates from

Berlin of Nov. 16, left Colombo on

Dec. 3, and may be expected here

on or about Dec. 14.

The s.s. Princess Alice, which left

here on Nov. 29, arrived at Singa-

oro on Dec. 3.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan ar-

rived at Shanghai on Dec. 4, and

left on Dec. 5 for Nagasaki, where

she is due to arrive on Dec. 7.

The R.M.S. Monteagle arrived at

Moji on Dec. 5, and left again same

day for Shanghai, where she is due

on Dec. 7.

American Mail.

The s.s. Mongolia arrived at

Manila on Dec. 2, and may be ex-

pected here on Dec. 8.

The s.s. Persia sailed from San

Francisco on Nov. 29 for Hongkong,

via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Na-

gasaki and Shanghai, and is due to

arrive at Hongkong on December 27.

The s.s. Nippon Maru is due here

about Dec. 12 from San Francisco.

The s.s. Tenyo Maru is due here

about Dec. 19 from San Francisco.

The s.s. Korea sailed from San

Francisco on Dec. 6 for Hongkong,

via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Na-

gasaki and Shanghai, and is due to

arrive at Hongkong on Jan. 2.

Australian Mail.

The s.s. Empire left Sydney on

Nov. 28 for this port, via Queen-

land and ports, Port Darwin and Man-

tua.

SANITARY BOARD.

Nothing of any importance was down on the agenda paper of the Sanitary Board at the meeting held yesterday. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were also present Dr. Francis Clarke, Dr. Pearce, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett; Hon. Mr. Chatman, Colonel J. M. Irwin and Mr. Bowan-Rowlans (secretary).

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting the President said that, while regretting that so few members were present, he wished, on behalf of the members of the board, to welcome Colonel Irwin, the new Principal Medical Officer of Health. Colonel Irwin, he said, was not new to China, and his experience would be valuable to members of the Board. Since Colonel Bedford had a seat on the Board they expected a great deal from the T.M.O.H.

The President proposed that Colonel Irwin's name be substituted for that of Colonel Bedford on the various committees. Hon. Mr. Hewett seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Two applications for offensive trade licences were granted, subject to certain conditions proposed by Dr. Clark.

The report of the Government analyst on the public water supply for the month of November, and the mortality, linewashing and rat returns for the fortnight were laid on the table.

OIL ENGINES.

At the present date there are building, or about to be built, with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register, 12 more oil engines which will be fitted with oil engines. The largest of these vessels will exceed 8,000 tons gross, and five others will be of 4,500 tons gross, and upwards. The majority are to be propelled by means of large Diesel Engines, which are being constructed under the supervision of the Society's Surveyors. One set of the double acting two stroke cycle type, has been erected and is now undergoing exhaustive trials in the shop preparatory to being fitted on board. The other engines are all single acting and include examples of both the two stroke and four stroke cycle types. The experience which will be obtained with these engines will go far to settle the question as to the best type for marine purposes. The interest which is being taken in this development of Marine Engineering is shown by the fact that several of the largest firms of Marine Engine Builders in England have arranged for the manufacture of Oil Engines on the Diesel principle.

Other forms of Oil Engines are being used for small powers; several firms are now making reliable engines, some using ordinary refined lamp oil as fuel, others using the cheaper heavy oils such as shale oil, Texas oil, and rosinum.

LORD RENDLESHAM.

Curious Will Recalled, by Peer's Death.

The death of Lord Rendlesham took place recently, at the age of 71, at Rendlesham Hall, his seat at Woodbridge, Suffolk. Lord Rendlesham, who had been in ill-health for some time, had a hand amputated in July last.

An Irish Peer, without a seat in the House of Lords, Lord Rendlesham sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for East Suffolk from 1874 to 1836.

He was for 30 years chairman of the Suffolk Quarter Sessions and was one of the oldest members of the Jockey Club, having been elected to that body in 1863.

The founder of the Rendlesham family and the father of the first Peer was Peter Thellusson, a native of Geneva, who accumulated "an immense fortune" as a merchant in London in the eighteenth century. This fortune he left at his death, in 1797, tied up in Government funds for a prolonged period (not by him expressed it, "for the unborn heir of an unborn grandson"). The trust was carried out, but great difficulties were experienced, and on grounds of policy, an Act, was passed known ever since as the Thellusson Act, under which no property bequeathed by a will is allowed to accumulate for longer than the life of the testator, or the term of twenty-one years from his death.

Lord Rendlesham, who owned about 20,000 acres of land, is succeeded by his son, Mr. Frederick A. C. Thellusson, who was born in 1863.

ATTACKS ON FOREIGNERS.

Missionaries Robbed.

The Chonchow correspondent of the "N.C. Daily News" wrote on Nov. 22 as follows:

The Shensi missionaries of the Swedish Mission are passing here by train to-day en route for Tientsin. They were robbed of Rs. 1,000 of silver just before arriving at Honanfu, and Mr. and Mrs. Blom were beaten, the latter very seriously injured. The robbers were armed and though these missionaries were escorted by fourteen soldiers, there was no use resisting. They took Mr. Blom away as they withdrew and thus protected themselves from being fired on. After getting away, they let him return.

Official Promptitude.

One of the missionaries rode rapidly into the city and the officials at once sent out horsemen with orders to bring the robbers dead or alive. They got four of them, three alive, one dead—the leader. The silver, they did not find. The missionaries were also robbed of their clothes and of other things. The Honanfu (O.I.M.) missionaries are leaving to-day, as the prefect urges them to do so. It is said the Governor has ordered the trains to Honanfu to stop after to-day and that they were run to-day for the special purpose of getting all the foreigners away.

Stauff Murders Confirmed.

Three friends confirm the news that Mrs. Beckman and six children of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission at Sianfu were killed, also Mr. Watson. She was the matron of this school for missionaries' children and he was a teacher in it. Mr. Beckman with a baby in his arms escaped and has not been heard from. There are others of the Scandinavian Mission that are supposed to be safe in the city. There are others of the Scandinavian Mission that are supposed to be in hiding.

All is quiet here as yet. We hope the local official may be able to keep a grip on affairs. The delay in arranging formal agreement between the Government and the revolutionists is inviting local risings. The officials seem to think Yuan Shikai has some plan that will soon be worked.

A CHRISTMAS SHIP.

Another Task for the Mauretania.

Another special Christmas voyage is to be made this year by the Cunarder Mauretania for the benefit of persons coming over for the holidays, and it is hoped that the liner will beat her last year's record of just over twelve days for the double journey, says a Home paper. On that occasion she left Liverpool at 5.13 p.m. on Saturday, December 10, and entered New York Harbor at 1 a.m. on the following Friday.

Her time for "turning round" was then forty-two hours, and she reached Fishguard at 10.22 p.m. on Thursday, December 22. This year she will leave Liverpool at 5 p.m. on Saturday, December 14, and should reach New York on Thursday 14. Her time for "turning round" is to be cut down to thirty-two hours, and it is hoped she will load her passengers about noon on Thursday, December 21, so that passengers for the Continent may cross the Channel that same night and be home for Christmas even if they live in Russia or Turkey. They can each Berlin early on the Friday evening, St. Petersburg on the Sunday morning or Constantinople on the morning of Christmas Day.

Midway across the Atlantic the Mauretania will meet her sister ship, the Lusitania, which is to start from Liverpool on December 10, and will land her American passengers in time to reach any part of the eastern or middle States by Christmas Day. The Lusitania at present holds the record for the double voyage, for in August and September last she steamed from Liverpool to New York and back in eleven and a half days, with a stop of only thirty-two hours at New York. In addition, the liner made another hurried "turn round" to Liverpool and completed her third crossing in twenty-one days.

Lord Rendlesham, who was

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TAILOR

and

OUTFITTER,
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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 19.00 a.m. 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to
11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ev. 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS on W.E.Days.

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Hongkong, 3rd Nov., 1911.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [922]

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